Causality and Quantum Theory

Guarantee: Aurel Gabris, PhD.

Researchers:

Jakub Smrček, Gymnázium NP, Praha Jaroslav Kňap, Gymnázium Turnov, Turnov Václav Otruba, Gymnázium J. Ortena, Kutná Hora

Structure

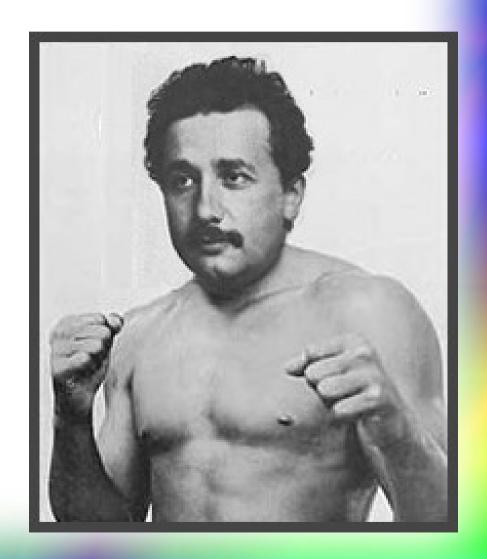
- The Point of our Project
- Scientists before us
- Explanation of Quantum Theory and Causality
- Gedankenexperiment
- Math-Hacker John S. Bell
- Conclusion

Our Point

•,,Does Quantum Theory violate Causality in terms of Relativistic physics?"

Our Forerunners

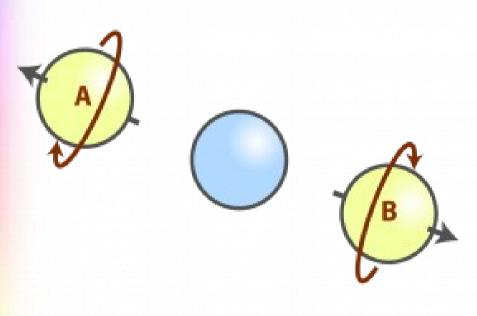
- Einstein: "God doesn't play dice!"
- Relativistic / Quantum Theories
- EPR-Paradox



Explanation of Quantum Mechanics and Causality

- Causality relation between 2 events
 - cause/effect relation
 - we assumed it always works
- Quantum Mechanics describes microworld
 - denies logical reasoning
 - is very cool

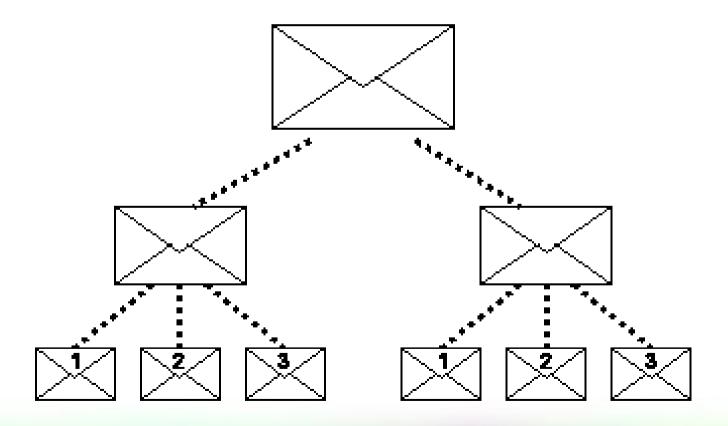
Gedankenexperiment



- 2 electrons entangled
 - -Random spin
 - We measure the spin
 - -2nd electron: opposite spin

Explanation of Experiment

• ...in terms of classical physics:



Bell's inequality

$$\mathbf{w}_c + \mathbf{w}_d + \mathbf{w}_b + \mathbf{w}_c \ge \mathbf{w}_b + \mathbf{w}_d$$

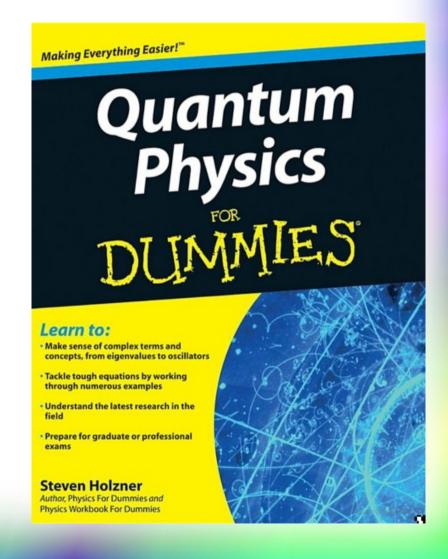
$$2\mathbf{w}_c \ge 0$$



Conclusion

Answer on our question:

"YES, Quantum Mechanics can exceed the speed of light!"



References

- Einstein, A. Podolsky, B. Rosen, N.: *Can Quantum-Mechanical Desription of Physical Reality Be Considered Complete?* Physical Rev. 47, 1935, 777–780
- Bell, J. S.: Speakable and Unspeakable in Quantum Mechanics Cambridge University Press, 1988
- Clauser, J. F. Shimony, A.: Bell's theorem: Experimental tests and implications Rep. Progr. Phys. 41, 1881 (1978)